l:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

The German occupation
175 of Estonia had been foreseen in the Treaty of
648 Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918, between Russia and Germany; furthermore, the Baltic German nobles had also petitioned Germany to occupy Estonia. Some Estonian leaders escaped abroad and continued to work for recognition of Estonian independence, among them their leader Jaan Tõnisson. In May, 1918, Estonian independence was recognized by Great Britain, France, and Italy.

175 The German occupation authorities ignored
721 the declared independence of Estonia and its
[727] Provisional Government and proceeded to drain the country's economic resources. Their plans to include Estonia in a Baltic Duchy, along with Latvia and Prussia, however, did not succeed. After Germany's defeat in 1918, the Estonian Provisional Government openly resumed

727 150 million Estonian crowns had been spent. But Estonia had won her independence and could now begin to organize her internal government.

• 648 Independence. On January 26, 1921, the Allies recognized Estonia as an independent country and the United States followed suit of July 28, 1922. Estonia was accepted in the League of Nations on November 22, 1921.

646 In April, 1919, after the Red Army had been driven from Estonian territory, elections for the Constituent Assembly were held; the sessions of the elected Assembly lasted from April 23, 1919, to December 20, 1920, the President of the Assembly being A. Rei. Most important among the legislative activities of the Assembly were: 1) the Declaration of Estonian Independence; 2) the agrarian law[1] and 3) the Constitution of Estonia[2] June 15, 1920.

[1] [See cat. 116, pp. 46-44-47 -- Analyst]
[2] [See cat. 116, pp. 48-55 -- Analyst]

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000 future.

648 Estonia under Soviet and German Occupation.

The flourishing economic and cultural development of Estonia during this independence period was terminated abruptly by World War II. On the eve of the outbreak of the war Estonia's only wish was to remain neutral, but its fate was decided by the two expanding totalitarian powers between which it was situated.

A Non-Aggression Pact was signed between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia by Molotov and Ribbentrop on August 23, 1939, which was revised on September 28th of the same year. Estonia and the other Baltic states were not aware of the secret clause attached to the Pact which gave Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the Soviet sphere of influence and divided Poland between Germany and the Soviet Union. The USSR

648 started its political maneuvers against Estonia by first demanding naval and air bases on Estonian territory. On September 28, 1939, Estonia was forced to sign the Soviet-Estonian Mutual Assistance Pact. The circumstances under which Estonia had to yield were typical of the Soviets. At this time Poland was already divided. The incident in which a Polish submarine interned in the harbor of Tallinn had escaped was used as a pretext. Over 200,000 Red troops stood ready for combat at the Estonian border. In case Estonia had refused to sign the Mutual Assistance Pact the Red Army would have certainly crossed the border and invaded Estonia.

The Mutual Assistance Pact gave the Soviet Union the right to maintain naval bases on the Estonian islands and in the port of Paldiski, as well as a number of air bases. It limited the

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648 number of Soviet armed forces to be kept in these bases to 25,000. Actually, the USSR never observed this limit.

This pact was the first step toward the complete Soviet occupation of Estonia in June, 1940, speeded up by the great victories of Hitler's forces on the French front. In the Soviet ultimatum, sent to the Estonian government on June 16, 1940, the latter was accused of gross violation of the Pact on three points: 1) that Estonia had conferred secretly in December, 1939, and in March, 1940, with other Baltic states to organize an "expanded military alliance," and had tried to draw Finland also into the Alliance ; 2) failure of Estonia to dissolve a defensive alliance with Latvia; 3) the publication of the Revue Baltique in Tallinn, which was considered a hostile act. In the Soviet

648 ultimatum were demanded: 1) a new Estonian Government immediately, "able and willing to secure the honest application of the Soviet-Estonian Mutual Assistance Pact"; 2) immediate free passage for Soviet troops, "to be stationed in sufficient numbers in the most important centers of Estonia." All these accusations were wrong and a pretext for a complete occupation of Estonia and other Baltic States.

The Estonian government was not given time to negotiate; an answer was required in 8 1/2 hours. The next morning, June 17, the Red Army marched into Estonia and in two days the occupation was completed. The situation of Estonia was hopeless at this time and, to avoid bloodshed and destruction, President Päts' decision was to offer no resistance.

000 The leader of the sovietization of Estonia

666 only Communists remained, appointed by the "Working People's Union." The entire organization of these elections was a gross violation of the Estonian Electoral Law of 1937. The people were forced to the polling stations and the only way they could show their opposition was by spoiling their ballots. The percentage of spoilt ballots was probably much higher than the 7.2 per cent which the Communists announced.

648 642 The next act of the Estonian tragedy was the incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union. The same illegally elected, solely Communist House of Representatives approved at its first session, July 22, three acts of the utmost importance: first, that Estonia become a Soviet Republic; second, to ask the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to admit Estonia into the Soviet Union; [47] and third, the nationalization of all banks, all land and all large industrial enterprises.

•648 642 land and all large industrial enterprises. According to the Estonian Constitution, such laws could be passed only by the National Assembly, a two-chamber parliament. But the State Council never was elected and the election of the House of Representatives was illegal.[1] Estonia was incorporated into the Soviet Union on August 6, 1940, and became the Estonian SSR, sixteenth republic in the USSR. The diplomatic representatives of the Estonian Republic abroad took care that the Western world was informed of this act of aggression. The countries of the West, with very few exceptions, have never recognized the Soviet occupation of Estonia.

6061 [625] Parallel with the economic sovietization of Estonia worked the terror of the secret police, NKVD (People's Commissariat of the Interior), later the MVD (Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del, Ministry of Internal affairs).

1 [See cat. 116, pp. 61-2 -- 63 -- Analyst]

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642 soon as the Red Army had driven out the Ger-
661 mans. However, their rule did not last too long. Dr. J. Vares died suddenly, reportedly by his own hand. Other members of his cabinet have been accused of "bourgeois nationalism" and consequently have been purged and have disappeared from public life. A great purge has been carried out also in the Estonian Communist Party and in cultural institutions during 1950-51. Many Russians of Estonian estraction have been appointed members of the government and leaders of other institutions.

• 648 So at the end of World War II the Iron Curtain fell between the Baltic States and the West to which they have heretofore belonged.

000 A more detailed survey of the situation in occupied Estonia is given in the following chapters.

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Annex "A," Subparagraph 2e,

Political Background

FOREIGN POLICIES

648 Estonia was an enthusiastic member of the League of Nations, and in accordance with League policy, she tried to maintain peace and friendship with all nations, including her more recent enemies, Soviet Russia and Germany. Especially friendly relations existed between Estonia and Great Britain. Independent Estonia had her embassies in most important states of the world. Today the Republic of Estonia and her citizens in exile are represented by the Estonian Embassy in London, with A. Torma as ambassador, and in New York City by the Estonian Consul General, J. Kaiv and his office.

Estonia concluded several important pacts directly with other states, the most noteworthy

● 648 of which are:

1923. The Treaty of Defensive Alliance with Latvia.

1929. Litvinov Protocol, for application in the Baltic area of the Paris Pact.

1932. Nonagression Pact with the U.S.S.R., the validity of which was renewed until 31 December 1945 by protocols signed in Moscow in April, 1934.

1934. The Treaty of Good Understanding and Co-operation between Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which is called also the "Little Baltic Union." This provided for Foreign Ministers' conferences at least twice a year.

1939. Nonagression Pact with Germany.

1939. Mutual Assistance Pact with the U.S.S.R.

At the present time, occupied Estonia has no independent foreign policy. Although the Constitution of the Estonian SSR provides in Article 13b that "The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic has the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them," there is in actuality no such right in the Soviet Union. There is also no evidence in the Western world that the Estonian SSR has any direct diplomatic relations with Western states.

SOURCES

113 Constitution of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic of August 25, 1940, as amended to November 1947.

1947. Translated from the Russian text published in Tallinn by Egiz, Politicheskaya Literatura.

Ojamaa, M., A. Ojamaa, and T. Varmas

1946. Eesti ajalugu. [History of Estonia.] Stockholm.

175 It was probably the wars, epidemics and the Russian oppression that caused the Vepsians to leave the White Lake region and move further westward. When the White Lake principality was incorporated into the Grand Duchy of Moscow in 1485, there were hardly any Vepsians left there.

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175 The further history of the Vepsians cannot be separated from that of Russia. They have been up to the present day under continuous Russian rule and have gone through all the hard times of the czarist rule and the upheavals and miseries of Bolshevism. The only exception are the North or Onega Vepsians who, during the second World War, were for a short time (1941-1944) occupied by the Finns. When the Finns retreated, many Vepsians fled with them to Finland.

SOURCES

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Manninen, I.
1929. Vepsäläiset. /The Vepsians./ Suomensukuiset kansat /The Finno-Ugric Peoples/, pp. 75-76. Porvoo: Werner Söderström.

Setälä, E. N.
1921. The Vepsian Language and People. In Theodor Homén, ed., East Carelia and Kola Lapmark, pp. 122-124. London: Longmans, Green and Co.

186 Livonian" (Kettunen, Liivil. kansallistunto, p. 244.)

186 648 The aspirations of the Livonian leaders were at the beginning of the 1920's rather modest, namely, to join all the Livonian villages into one county, to have their own schools and books, and to preserve their native tongue. Some Latvian Livophiles at a meeting in Riga openly talked of cultural autonomy for the Livonians, but the aspirations of the Livonians themselves did not fly so far. The more tenacious among them insisted upon the creation of their own independent county. Up until this time, the Livonians had been connected administratively with two Latvian townships which reached tens of kilometers inland. The Livonians, although their villages were completely isolated from the inland areas, had nevertheless to fulfill several obligations, such as repairing bridges, hauling firewood for the township, the church and the schools, and the like. The Livonians had good reason to want their own county. But the Latvians, apparently fearing the rise of Livonian nationalism, tried in every way to prevent this. When the plebiscite, arranged at the seacoast in 1923, demonstrated an overwhelming majority to be in favor of the special Livonian county, the Latvian government finally had to yield. The next administration, however, cancelled this decision.

186 The Livonians' attempts to have their own schools had no better luck (see Subparagraph 1j). ✱ More happily was solved the question of

✱ [cf. P. 40, col. 116 - Analyst]

[Estonian Constitution as of November, 1947]

642 Outside of the spheres set forth in Art. 14 of the Constitution of the USSR, the Estonian SSR exercises state authority independently, retaining its sovereign rights in full.

[701] Art. 13a. The Estonian SSR has its own Republican military formations.

[649] Art. 13b. The Estonian SSR has the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them.

631 Art. 14. The Estonian SSR consists of the districts of Harjuma, Yarvama, Lyanema, Petserima, Pyarnuma, Saremа, Tartuma, Valgama, Viljandima, Viruma, Vyruma; and of the cities of Tallin, Tartu, Narva, Pyarnu and Paldiski which do not form part of districts.

642 Art. 15. The Estonian SSR reserves the right freely to secede from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Art. 16. The territory of the Estonian SSR may not be altered without its consent.

Art. 17. The laws of the USSR are binding within the territory of the Estonian SSR.

641 Art. 18. Every citizen of the Estonian SSR is a citizen of the USSR. Citizens of all other Union Republics enjoy on the territory of the Estonian SSR equal rights with citizens of the Estonian SSR.[1]

642 Art. 19. The jurisdiction of the Estonian SSR as represented by its higher organs of state power and organs of state administration, embraces:

a) Adoption of the Constitution of the Estonian SSR and control over its observance;

b) Establishment of the administrative-territorial divisions of the Estonian SSR and of the boundaries of districts and volosts;

c) Legislation of the Estonian SSR;

d) Maintenance of public order and safeguarding the rights of citizens;

e) Approval of the national-economic plan of the Estonian SSR;

f) Approval of the state budget of the Estonian SSR and of the report on its fulfilment;

g) Determination of state and local taxes, imposts and non-tax revenues in conformity with the laws of the USSR, as well as direction of the fulfilment of local budgets;

h) Direction of insurance and savings;

i) Administration of the banks, industrial, agricultural and trading enterprises and organizations subordinate to the Republic, as well as direction of local industry;

j) Control and superintendence of the condition and administration of enterprises subordinate to the Union;

k) Establishment of the procedure governing the use of land, mineral wealth, forests and waters;

l) Direction of dwelling-houses and the municipal economy, dwelling house construction and the modernization of cities and other inhabited places;

[1] [Errata: (f. Errata sheet, Cat. 116, p.ii for addition--Analyst]

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704
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tie, to the *Eaſt* by *Muſcovy* and the Lake *Pipus*, to the *Weſt* by the *Baltick Sea*; and comprehends the Diſtricts of *Alentaken*, *Wirland*, *Harland*, *Jerve* and *Wieke*.

The Capital City of the Diſtrict of *Alentaken* (extending from the *South* to the *North*, betwixt the Lake *Pipus* and the *Finland Bay*) is *Narva*, commonly call'd the *Germean Narva* (to diſtinguiſh it from the Suburbs on the other ſide of the River, inhabited by *Muſcovites*) Situate at 60 Degrees *Weſt*: It has borrowed its Name from the River *Nerva*, near which it lies, which ariſing out of the Lake *Pipus*, falls with a very ſwift Current into the *Finland* Gulph, or *Livonian* Bay, ſome few Leagues below the City; but that is no ſmall hindrance to the encreaſe of this City is a dangerous Cataract or Water-fall, about a League above it, which obliges the Ships that come down the River *Narva* to *unload* thereabouts. The chief ſtrength of this City conſiſts in its two Caſtles, one of which is on the ſame ſide of the River, the other call'd *Ivanagorod*, built upon an unacceſſible Rock, in a Neck of Land, on the oppoſite ſide, by the *Muſcovites*, and was taken from them by the *Swediſh* King *Guſtave Adolph*, in the Year 1617. At the Foot of this Rock is the Suburb call'd *Muſcovite Narva*, where the *Muſcovites* are ſuffered to dwell under the *Swediſh* Protection. It is ſaid to have been built 1223, by *Waldmar* II. King of *Denmark*. In the Year 1558 it was beſieged and taken by that Famous *Ruſſian* Tyrant *Juan Baſilovits*, but was retaken by the *Swedes* 1581. It was in the laſt Age a place of conſiderable Trade, whilſt it remained Incorporated with the Body of the *Hanſeatick* Towns; but its Privileges being in a great meaſure impared by the *Swedes*, the *Muſcovy* Trade was from thence tranſlated to *Archangel*. To the Diſtrict of *Alentaken* belongs alſo the Fort of *Nieſlot*, or New Fort, ſituate upon the River *Nerva*, near the Lake *Pipus*.

In the Diſtrict of *Wirland* are only three places of Note, *viz.* *Weſenberg*, near the River *Weſenaa*, taken by the *Swedes* from the *Muſcovites* 1581, *Toleborg*, and *Borcholm*.

The Diſtrict of *Harland* extending to the *North* and *Weſt* along the *Finland Bay*, has for its Capital the City of *Reval*, being indeed the Metropolis of all *Eſthonie*.

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11: Scheffer O-4,5 (ca. 1660) 1704
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It is but ſmall, but very ſtrong, being Fortified after the Modern way, though its chief Strength conſiſts in the Caſtle, which is built upon a Rock. It was built in the Year 1230, by *Waldmar* II. King of *Denmark*, but in 1347 ſold by King *Waldmar* III. to *Goſwin d' Eck*, the then Maſter of the *Livonian* Order of Knights. After the *Muſcovites* had conſiderably encreaſed their Empire by the Conqueſts of the Kingdoms of *Caſan* and *Aſtracan*, and the great Dukedom of *Novagorod Veliki*, they left no Stone unturn'd to extend their Conqueſts on that ſide to the *Baltick*, by making themſelves Maſters of *Livionia*: The City of *Reval* finding themſelves moſt expoſed to their Fury, ſubmitted themſelves 1561 to the Protection of the *Swedes*, and in the Year 1570, and 1577, held out two memorable Sieges againſt the *Muſcovites*, with prodigious loſs on their ſide; ſince which time, purſuant to the ſeveral Treaties of Peace made betwixt the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites* 1591, 1607 and 1617, it has remained in the Poſſeſſion of the firſt. Its Harbour is very convenient, eſpecially for the *Muſcovite* Trade, which made its Traffick very flouriſhing, from the Year 1477 till 1550, whilſt it was under the Juriſdiction of the *Livonian* Knights; it being one of the moſt antient Towns of the *Hanſeatick* Confederacy, and having in concert with the City of *Lubeck*, the direction of the *Northern* College belonging to the *Hanſeatick* Towns, in the once ſo famous City of *Novagorod Veliki*; but their falling off from the ſaid *Hanſeatick* League, at a time when the *Muſcovites* ſoon after became Maſters of *Narva*, and planted the *Muſcovite* Trade there, did much abate their Trade. Add to this, that the Government of the City being near the Democratical, their Magiſtrates being not allowed to tranſact any thing of Moment without the Approbation of the Leading Men of the City, and ſometimes not without the Conſent of all the Free-men in general, the *Swediſh* Kings looking upon this as dangerous to their Government, have found means to diminiſh many of their Priviledges granted them in former times by the *Livonian* Knights. It was antiently a Biſhops See, but ſince *Lutheraniſm* has been Introduced, the Eccleſiaſtical Government is Adminiſtred by a Conſiſtory and Superintendant. Here is alſo a Gymnaſium provided with ſeveral

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704
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several Professors, who Read and Teach the Liberal Sciences. Not far from this City, about half a League from the Sea-shore, is to be seen the Ruins of a once stately Monastery, Founded about the beginning of the XV. Century, by a rich Merchant of this City, and Dedicated to St. *Bridget*: It consisted both of Men and Women, and the Book which contains the Foundation of it acquaints the Reader, that already in those Days the Fryars and Nuns were so ingenious as to entertain a secret Commerce by certain Signs of which there is a kind of small Dictionary affixed at the end.

The Fort *Badis*, belonging to this District, lies upon the River *Assa*.

The District of *Jerve*, being an Inland Country, contains the Castle of *Witten* or *Weissenstein*, *Upperpalen* and *Leu*, places of pretty good strength.

Neither has the District of *Wicke* more than four places of any Note, *viz. Hapsal*, near the Bay of *Bothnia*, once in the Possession of the *Danes*, under their King *Frederick* II. but was taken by the *Muscovites* 1575 and in six Years after recovered by the *Swedes*; *Lode*, *Leal* and *Wicke*.

II. The Province of *Odepoa* borders to the *East* upon the Lake *Pipus*, to the *North* on the Rivers *Fela*, *Pernaw* and *Embec*; to the *West*, on the Bay of *Livonia*, and on the *South* it is bounded by the Province of *Lettie*. Its chief City is *Deopt* or *Torpat*; by the *Muscovites* call'd *Jurigorod*, being seated betwixt the two Lakes *Worzero* and *Papus*, upon the River *Embec*, a pretty large City, the Remnants of its antient Stone Buildings and Walls, being sufficient Testimonies, that this place was none of the least considerable in those Parts, it having been formerly also a Bishops See. It was in the Possession of the *Muscovites* till 1230, when the Master of the *Teutonick* Order conquered it by the Sword. In the Year 1558, that famous *Russian* Tyrant *Ivan Basiterits*, advanced against this City with a formidable Army, which struck such Terror into the Inhabitants, that they surrendred immediately; but the Year 1571 proved fatal to them; for a certain *Livonian* Gentleman, call'd *Reinold Rose*, having laid a design to deliver the City from the *Muscovite* Slavery, by putting it into the Hands of *Magnus*, the then Duke of *Holstein*; and the

Plot

11: Scheffer O-4,5 (ca. 1660) 1704
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Plot being diſcovered before it could be put in Execution, the *Muſcovites* took a fatal Revenge upon the Inhabitants, without the leaſt diſtinction of either Age or Sex. About ten Years after, *viz.* 1582, by Vertue of a Treaty of Peace made betwixt the ſaid *Ivan Baſilovits*, and *Stephen Bathor*, King of *Poland*, it was ſurrendred to the laſt, with the remaining part of *Livonia*. Not long after the *Swediſh* Duke *Charles* of *Ludermanland* took from the *Poles*, and theſe again recovered it from the *Swedes* 1603, till in the Year 1625, *James de la Gardie*, the *Swediſh* General, took all again from the *Poles*, ſince which time it has remained conſtantly in the Poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*, whichw as confirm'd to them firſt by Vertue of the Truce made betwixt the two Crowns 1635, and afterwards by the Peace of *Oliva*. King *Guſtave Adolph* Founded an Univerſity there 1632; but it is frequented only by a few *Finlanders*, the *Livonian* Gentlemen rather chuſing to ſend their Sons to Forreign Univerſities, eſpecially in *Germany* and *Holland*.

Next to this is the City of *Warbeck*, near the Mouth of the River *Embec*: The Fort of *Ringer*, *Kanneleks*, *Odepea*, a ſmall Town noted for nothing elſe, but that it has communicated its Name to the whole Diſtrict: The two ſtrong Forts of *Niewenhuſen* and *Marienburgh*, the firſt on the Borders of *Muſcovy*, the laſt upon the Lake *Pipus*. *Tarneſt* was a goodly Town whilſt in the Hands of the *Muſcovites*; but being taken from them by the *Poles*, they quite demoliſhed it, when they were forced to quit it to the *Swedes*. *Fellin* and *Lemſal* are alſo Places of no great Conſequence; but *Parnaw*, as it was formerly a Member of the *Hanſeatick* League, ſo it was very flouriſhing in Trade, which is however much decayed of late, unleſs it be in Wheat, of which they Tranſport a conſiderable quantity every Year. It is not very large, but pretty compact, built of Wood, after the *Muſcovite* faſhion; it is ſituate upon the River *Parnaw*, (from whence it has got its Name) which riſes out of *Weiſſenſtein* upon the ſmall River *Beca*, and being in its Paſſage increaſed by the two Rivers *Fela* and *Perukcia*, diſembogues in the *Baltick*, not far below this City. The *Poles* were the firſt who Conquered it from the *Muſcovites*, but *Eric* XIV. King of *Sweden*, Conquered it 1562. Three Years after the *Poles* regain'd

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it by a Stratagem, and ten Years after the *Muſcovites* recovered it from them, who remain'd in Poſſeſſion of it till, by Vertue of the beforementioned Treaty 1582, it was ſurrendred again to the *Poles*, from whom it was retaken by the *Swedes* 1617, and ever ſince kept by them, purſuant to the enſuing Treaties.

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III. The Province of *Lettie* is encloſed on the *Weſt* ſide by the Bay of *Livonia*, and to the *South* by the River *Dwina*; on the *North* it is bounded by the Province *Odepea*, and on the *Eaſt* it borders upon *Muſcovy*. Its Capital City is *Riga*, formerly an Archbiſhops See, ſituate under 57. 30. *Min. Lat.* upon the famous River *Dwina*, which being near this place about a Mile broad, and running through a ſpacious Vally, exonerates it ſelf about twelve Miles below it, into the *Baltick*. It is on the Land ſide defended by ſix regular Baſtions of Brick Work, and as many half Moons and Counterſcaps, lined with ſtrong Palliſadoes. Its Buildings were formerly of Wood, after the *Muſcovite* faſhion, but about Twenty five Years ago, the whole City was rebuilt of Stone, and the Streets made more Regular, by expreſs Orders from the late King of *Sweden*. It is a very Populous City, by reaſon of the great Concourſe of trading People from *Germany*, *England* and *Holland*, that flock thither on the account of Commerce, which conſiſts chiefly in Hemp, Flax, Wax, Pitch, Tar, Planks and Wood for Building, Skins of Bares, Elks, Foxes, and Furs of Sables, Martins, Ermins, and ſuch like, brought thither in the Winter out of *Poland* and *Muſcovy*, in Sledges. They profeſs here, as all over *Livonia*, the *Lutheran* Religion, with excluſion of all others. Its Origne is very doubtful, ſome making *Albert* the third Biſhop of *Livonia* 1196, others one *Berteld*, a *White Fryer*, Abbot of *Locken*, in the Country of *Showenburgh*, in the Dioceſs of *Winden*, its Founder 1189, who, as they ſay, made it alſo a Biſhops See. Thus much is certain, that in the Year 1215 it was raiſed to the Dignity of an Archbiſhoprick, and made the Seat of the Matropolitan of *Livonia* and *Pruſſia*, which occaſioned no ſmall differences betwixt theſe Archbiſhops and the *Livonian* Knights, as alſo with thoſe of the Order of *Pruſſia*, concerning certain Prerogatives, which were not ended till within the Reformation. About the Year

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1561,